The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 31. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY, OF SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell,

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different lecker seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together;—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

GRAND CONCERTS

IN AID OF THE

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

THE object of these Concerts is to raise funds to build a Masonic Hall in the city of New York, commensurate with the wants of the fraternity, and to erect an Asylum for decayed Masons and the indigent and infirm widows of Masons and their orphans. A large fund has been collected for this purpose, but more is needed, which it is believed will be generously and promptly given by the charitable public, and those immediately interested in the welfare of the Order.

The Management take great pleasure in announcing that their sixth and last Grand Musical Entertainment will take place at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, July 30th, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and will be immediately followed by the Grand Distribution of Presents.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, } OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, } New York, January 10, 1867.

Bro. G. W. HOLMES,—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th instant has been received. In reply I can only state that any enterprise which may be honorably and conscientiously conducted, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund for the State of New York, will receive and only my hearty and cordial approbation, but my zealous cooperation. That your enterprise will be conducted with fidelity to your promises I have no doubt, judging from the references which you have given. While I say this, I desire still to declare to you that any effort, no matter how sacred may be the end sought to be achieved, that looks to any violation of the laws of the State, should not be permitted. Let these laws be held in strict respect, a blessing will surely follow, and you will receive the thanks of thousands. Thanking you for your kind remembrance of the widows and orphans of our craft, I am Truly and fraternally yours,

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Grand Master.

☞ We have the highest legal authority for saying that no law of the State of New York is violated by our method of distribution.

1 Present, Residence in 34th street,		$25,000
1 Present, Country Residence located in the village of Woodbridge, N. J., one hour's ride by railroad from N. Y., and three minutes' walk from railroad depot. The place consists of two large dwellings, store, barn, carriage house and other out-buildings; 7 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and fine garden; 1 acre of Lawton Blackberries, with plenty of small fruit, besides standard fruit,		18,000
1 Present, Residence at Brooklyn, N. Y.		12,000
1 " Lot,	"	1,000
1 " "	"	3,000
1 " "	"	2,000
1 " $3,000 in Gold,		3,300
1 " $2,000 "		2,200
2 " Grand Pianos,	$1,500 each	3,000
25 " Gents' fine gold lever watches	250 "	
25 " Ladies' "	200 "	
50 " Sewing Machines	75 "	
500 " Orders for suits of clothing, from the well-known establishment of L. P. Brownell, 263 Broadway,	25 "	37,500
50 " Plated Tea Sets,	75 "	3,750
500 " Orders for Silk Hats,	10 "	5,000
1,000 " Chromo Lith. of Leutze Painting of Washington as a Mason,	10 "	10,000
1,000 " Masonic Emblems	5 "	5,000
500 " Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons,	3 "	2,500
500 " Silver plated fruit knives and call bells,	3 "	1,500
1,000 " Masonic charts, from original designs by R. Macoy & Co.,	3 "	3,000
1,000 " Masonic Monitors,	1.50	1,500

The balance to consist of the following, viz: Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Works by eminent authors, Gents' fob chains, Ladies' gold watch chains, kid gloves, engravings, ladies' work baskets, music boxes, writing cases, musical instruments, breast pins and finger rings, etc., amounting to 25,000

Making in the aggregate 300,000 presents of the value of $200,000

TICKETS, ... $1.00 EACH.

Parties from a distance sending money for tickets should either have their letters registered or send a post office order.

☞ Before the distribution takes place, a committee will be appointed to receive tickets from parties living at a distance from New York, who will select the sealed envelopes containing the orders for the presents for them, and return the same by mail.

Agents and others holding tickets for sale, are earnestly requested to make their returns promptly, and without delay, at the time named above, for the last entertainment, in order that there may be no delay in the distribution.

GEO. W. HOLMES & CO., Managing Directors,
Principal Office, 718 Broadway, New York.

June 14, 1867.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights. For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINHOLD, CENTRALIA,
Jan25'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State, is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE Liquors. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.

B. R. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-tm.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet those cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM,

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to suit horses and carriages in the best manner. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially favorable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.
Proprietors.

may1'67-6m.]

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and is in superior antecedents to its former reputation and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as *McHenry*, purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive a share of the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1y.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SWEET CONCH, BOILED HAM, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has refitted the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repairs and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER, Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

40 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. H. Schoner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Bloom Brewery, Reading, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. LVELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,

A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Grasse & Jenn's building. [apr27'67.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Gothenian Office. [jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Ikeler's Building, Main street, West of the American House. [may24'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar9'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Wilmoyer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color when not killing the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,

Main Street, near the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	15,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	18,00	20,00	30,00	36,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $2,50; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

Choice Poetry.

THE HARPER.

On the green banks of Shannon when Sheelah was nigh,
No blithsome Irish lad was so happy as I;
No harp like my own could so cheerily play,
And wherever I went was my poor dog Tray.

When at last I was forced from my Sheelah to part,
She said (while the sorrow was big at her heart)
Oh! remember your Sheelah when far, far away;
And be kind my dear Pat, to our poor dog Tray.

Poor dog! he was faithful and kind, to be sure,
And he constantly loved me, although I was poor;
When the sour-looking folks sent me heartless away,
I had always a friend in my poor dog Tray.

When the road was so dark, and the night was so cold,
And Pat and his dog were grown weary and old,
How snugly we slept in my old coat of grey,
And he licked me for kindness—my poor dog Tray.

Though my wallet was scant I remembered his case,
Nor refused my last crumb to his pitiful face;
But he died at my feet on a cold wintry day,
And I played a sad lament for my poor dog Tray.

Where now shall I go poor, forsaken, and blind?
Can I find one to guide me, so faithful and kind?
To my sweet native village, so far, far away,
I can never more return with my poor dog Tray.

Campbell.

FACTS AND FACETIÆ.

God Bless the Boys.

Answer to "God Bless the Girls."

God bless the boys,
Who thrill our joys,
With loving, tender kisses!
Who squeeze our hands
Or loose our bands
Of fleeting silken tresses!
Then romp and swing
Us, o'er the spring,
Adown the shady hollow;
'Tis all the same,
They're not to blame,
Love leads, and they but follow.

God Bless the Men.

God bless the men!
We say amen!
Who buy us shawls and dresses,
Gracefully drape,
Or lemon pope,
Stand treat when best opportunities,
The ducks and drakes,
We'll soothe their fakes,
And shake a leaf of sorrow,
Just as it suits,
For glorious or boors,
That's wanted for the morrow,
Oh, can't we wile,
And coax and smile,
When they of cash seem weary,
To get the "pile"
And ease their fob,
Leaving them to be a "mary."

Select Tale.

THE METEMPSYCHOSIS.

A GERMAN LEGEND

CONCLUDED.

DURING the interval, I sat opposite the clock, marking the hours pass rapidly by. Every tick was as a death-knell to my ear—every movement of the hands, as the motion of a scimitar levelled to cut me in pieces. I heard all, and I saw all in horrid silence. Two o'clock at length struck. "Now," said I, "there is but one hour for me on earth—then the dreadful struggle begins—then I must live again in the tomb only to perish miserably." Half an hour passed, then forty, then fifty, then fifty-five. I saw with utter despair the minute hand go by the latter, and approached the meridian number of the dial. As it swept on, a stupor fell over my spirit, a mist swam before my eyes, and I almost lost the power of consciousness. At last I heard *one* strike aloud; my flesh creeped with dread—then *two*; I gave an universal shudder—then *three*, and I gasped convulsively, and saw and heard nothing further.

At this moment I was sensible of an insufferable coldness. My heart fluttered, then it beat strong, and the blood, rushing as it were over my chilled frame, gave it warmth and animation. I also began by slow degrees to breathe. But though my bodily feelings were thus torpid, my mental ones were very different. They were on the rack; for I knew that I was now buried alive, and that the dreadful struggle was about to commence. Instead of rejoicing as I recovered the genial glow of life appalled with blank despair, I was terrified to move, because I knew I would feel the horrid walls of my narrow prison house. I was terrified to breathe, because the pent air within it would be exhausted, and the suffocation of struggling humanity would seize upon me. I was even terrified to open my eyes, and gaze upon the eternal darkness by which I was surrounded. Could I resist? the idea was madness. What would my strength avail against the closed coffin, and the pressure above, below, and on every side? "No, I must abide the struggle, which a few seconds more will bring on; I must perish deplorably in it. Then the Epicurean worm will feast upon my remains, and I shall no longer hear any sound, or see any sight, till the last trumpet shall awaken me from slumber, and gather me together from the jaws of the tomb."

Meanwhile, I felt the necessity of breathing, and I did breathe fully; and the air was neither so close nor scanty as might have been supposed. "This, however," thought I, "is but the first of my respiration; a few more, and the vital air will be exausted; then will the agony of death truly commence." I nevertheless breathed again, and again, and again; but nothing like stifling seized upon me—nothing of the kind, even when I had made fifty good respirations. On the contrary, I respired with the most perfect freedom. This struck me as very singular; and being naturally of an inquisitive disposition, I felt an irresistible wish, even in my situation, to investigate if possible the cause of it. "The coffin must be unconscionably large," This was my first idea; and to ascertain it, I slightly raised my hands, shuddering at the same time at the thought of their coming in contact with the lid above me. However, they encountered no lid. Up, up, I elevated them, and met with nothing. I then groped to the sides, but the coffin laterally seemed equally capacious; no sides were to be found. "This is certainly a most extraordinary shell to bury a man of my size in. I shall try if possible to ascertain its limits before I die—suppose I endeavour to stand upright." The thought no sooner came across my mind than I carried it in to execution. I got up, raising myself by slow degrees, in case of knocking my head against the lid. Nothing, however, impeded my extension, and I stood straight. I even raised my hands on high, to feel if it were possible to reach the top—no such thing: the coffin was apparently without bounds. Altogether, I felt more comfortable than a buried man could expect to be. One thing struck me, and it was this—

I had no grave-clothes upon me. "But," thought I, "this is accounted for: my cousin comes to my property, and the scoundrel has adopted the most economical means of getting rid of me." I had not as yet opened my eyes, being daunted at the idea of encountering the dreary darkness of the grave. But my courage being somewhat augmented by the foregoing events, I endeavored to open them. This was impossible; and, on examination, I found that they were bandaged, my head being encircled with a fillet. On endeavoring to loosen it, I lost my balance, and tumbled down with a hideous noise. I did not merely fall upon the bottom of the coffin, as might be expected; on the contrary, I seemed to roll off it, and fell lower, as it were, into some vault underneath. In endeavoring to arrest this strange descent, I caught hold of the coffin, and pulled it on the top of me. Nor was this all; for, before I could account for such a train of extraordinary accidents below ground, and while yet stupefied and bewildered, I heard a door open, and, in an instant after, human voices. "What in Heaven's name, can be the meaning of this?" ejaculated I involuntarily. "Is it a dream? am I asleep or am I awake? Am I dead or alive?" While meditating thus, and struggling to extricate myself from the coffin, I heard some one say distinctly, "Good God, he is come alive!" My brain was distracted by a whirlwind of vain conjectures; but before it could arrange one idea, I felt myself seized upon by both arms, and raised up with irresistible force. At the same instant, the fillet was drawn from my eyes. I opened them with amazement—instead of the gloom of death, the glorious light of heaven burst upon them! I was confounded; and, to add to my surprise, I saw supporting me two men, with whose faces I was familiar. I gazed at the one, then at the other, with looks of fixed astonishment. "What is this?" said I; "where am I?"

"You must remain quiet," said the eldest, with a smile. "We must have you put to bed, and afterwards dressed."

"What is this?" continued I; "am I not dead—was I not buried?"

"Hush, my dear friend—let me throw this great coat over you."

"But I must speak," said I, my senses still wandering—"Where am I?—who are you?"

"Do you not know me?"

"Yes," replied I, gazing at him intently—"My friend Doctor Wunderdudt. Good God, how do you happen to be here? Did I not come alive in the grave?"

"You must thank us that you did not," said he—"Look around, and say if you know where you are."

I looked, as he directed, and found myself in a large room fitted up with benches, and having half-a-dozen skeletons dangling from the roof. While doing this, he and his friend smiled at each other, and seemed anxiously awaiting my reply, and enjoying my wonder. At last I satisfied myself that I was in the anatomical theatre of the University.

"But," said I, "there is something in all this I cannot comprehend. What—where is the coffin?"

"What coffin, my dear fellow?" said Wunderdudt.

"The coffin that I was in."

"The coffin," said he, smiling, "I suppose it remains where it was put the day before yesterday."

I rubbed my eyes with vexation, not knowing what to make of these perplexing circumstances. "I mean," said I, "the coffin—that is the coffin I drew over upon me when I fell."

"I do not know of any coffin," answered he, laughing heartily: "but I know very well you have pulled upon yourself my good mahogany table; there it lies." And, on looking, I observed the large table which stood in the middle of the hall, overturned upon the floor. Dr. Wunderdudt (he was professor of anatomy to the college) now made me retire, and had me put in bed till clothing could be procured. But I would not allow him to depart till he had unravelled the strange web of perplexity in which I still found myself involved. Nothing would satisfy me but a philosophical solution of the problem. "Why was I not buried alive, as I had reason to expect?" The doctor expounded this intricate point in the following manner:

"The day before yesterday," said he, "I informed the resurrectionists in the service of the University, that I was in want of a subject, desiring them at the same time to set to work with all speed. That very night they returned, assuring me that they had fished up one which would answer to a hair, being both young and vigorous. In order to inform myself of the quality of what they brought me, I examined the body, when, to my indignation and grief, I found that they had disinterred my excellent friend, Mr. Frederick Stadt, who had been buried the same day."

"What!" said I, starting up from the bed, "did they disinter me?—the scoundrels!"

"You may well call them scoundrels," said the professor, "for preventing a gentleman from enjoying the pleasure of being buried alive. The deed was certainly most felonious; and, if you are at all anxious, I shall have them reported to the syndic, and tried for their impertinent interference. But to proceed. No sooner did I observe that they had fallen upon you, than I said, 'My good men, this will never do. You have brought me here my worthy friend, Mr. Stadt. I cannot feel in my heart to anatomize him, so just carry him quietly back to his old quarters, and I shall pay you his price, and something over and above.'"

"What!" said I, again interrupting the doctor, "is it possible you could be so inhuman as to make the scoundrels bury me again?"

"Now, Stadt," rejoined he, with a smile, "you are a strange fellow. You were angry at the *men* for raising you, and now you are angry at *me* for endeavouring to repair their error by re-interring you."

"But you forget that I was to come alive?"

"How the deuce was I to know that, dear boy?"

"Very true. Go on, doctor, and excuse me for interrupting you so often."

"Well," continued he, "the man carried you last night to deposit you in your long home, when, as fate would have it, they were prevented by a ridiculous fellow of a tailor, who, for a trifling wager, had engaged to sit up alone, during the whole night, in the church-yard, exactly at the spot where your grave lay. So they brought you back to the college, resolving to inter you to-night, if the tailor, or the devil himself, should stand in their way. Your timely resuscitation will save them this trouble. At the same time, if you are still offended at them, they will be very happy to take you back, and you may yet enjoy the felicity of being buried alive."

Such was a simple statement of the fact, delivered in the professor's good-humoured and satirical style; and from it the reader may guess what a narrow escape I had from the most dreadful of deaths, and how much am I indebted, in the first instance, to the stupid blundering of the resurrectionists, and, in the second, to the tailor. I returned to my own house as soon as possible, to the no small mortification of my cousin, who was proceeding to invest himself with all that belonged to me. I made him refund without ceremony, and altered my will, which had been made in his favour; not forgetting in so doing his refusal to let my body remain two days longer unburied. A day or two afterwards I saw a funeral pass by, which, on inquiry, I learned to be Wolstang's. He died suddenly, as I was informed, and some persons remarked it as a curious event that his death happened at precisely the same moment as my return to life. This was merely mentioned as a passing observation, but no inference was deduced from it. The old domestic in Wolstang's house gave a wonderful account of his death, mentioning the hour at which he said he was to die, and how it was verified by the event. She said nothing, however, about the hundred gilders. Many considered her story as a piece of mere trumpery. She had nevertheless a number of believers.

With respect to myself, I excited a great talk, receiving invitations to dine with almost all the respectable families in Gottingen. I had the honour of being waited on by Doctor Dedimus Dunderhead, who, after shaking me by the hand in the kindest manner, made me give a long account of my feelings at the instant of coming alive. Of course, I concealed every thing connected with the Metempsychosis, and kept out many circumstances, which at the time I did not wish to be known. He was nevertheless highly delighted, and gave it as his opinion (which, being oracular, was instantly acted upon,) that a decription of the whole should be inserted in the annals of the University. I had the farther honour of being invited to dinner at his house—an honour which I duly appreciated, knowing that it is almost never conferred except on the syndics, burgomasters, and deacons of the town, and a few of the professors.

These events which are here related at full, I can only attest by my own word, except indeed the affair of the coming alive, which every body in Gottingen knows of. If any doubt the more unlikely parts of the detail, I cannot help it. I have not written this with the view of empty fame, and still less of profit. Philosophy has taught me to despise the former, and my income renders the latter an object of no importance. I merely do it to put my fellow-citizens on their guard against the machinations of the old fellow with the snuff-coloured surtout, the scarlet waistcoat, and the wooden leg. Above all, they should carefully abstain from signing any paper he may present to them, however plausible his offers may be. By mere thoughtlessness in this respect, I brought myself into a multitude of dangers and difficulties, from which every one in the same predicament may not escape so easily as I have done.

HOW TO TELL A GOOD TEACHER.—A gentleman from Swampville was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching.

"How long did you teach?" asked a bystander.

"Wal, I didn't teach long; that is, I only *went* to teach."

"Did you hire out?"

"Wal, I didn't hire out, I only *went* to hire out."

"Why did you give it up?"

"Wal, I gav it up for some reason or nuther. You see, I traveled into a *district* and inquired for the trustees. Somebody said Mr. Snickles was the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickles—named my object, introducing myself, and asked him what he thought about lettin me try my luck with the big boys and unruly gals in the *district*. He wanted to know if I really considered myself capable; and I told him I wouldn't mind his asking me a few easy questions in 'rithmetic and jography, or showing my hand-writing. He said no, never mind, he could tell a good teacher by his gait.

"Let me see you walk off a little ways," says he, "and I can tell jist as if I'd heard you examined," says he.

He set in the door as he spoke, and I thought he looked a little skittish; but I was consid'rable *frustrated*, and walked on as smart as I knew how. He said he'd tell me when to stop, so I kep' on till I thought I'd gone far enough—and the s'pected s'thing was to pay, and looked round. *Wal, the door was shet, and Snickles was gone!*"

"Did you go back?"

"Wal, no—I didn't go back."

"Did you apply for another school?"

"Wal, no—I didn't apply for another school," said the gentleman from Swampville. "I rather judge my appearance was agin me."—*N. Y. Teacher.*

ARTEMUS WARD, THE SHOWMAN, VISITING THE SHAKERS

"MR. SHAKER," sed I, "you see before you a Babe in the Woods, so to speak, and he axes shelter of you."

"Yay," sed the Shaker, and led the way into the house, another Shaker bein sent to put my hosses and wagin under kiver.

A solum female, lookin somewhat like a last year's bean-pole stuck into a long mole bag, come in and axed me was I athurst, and did I hunger? to which I urbanely ansered, "a few." She went orf, and I endeavored to open a conversashun with the old man.

"Elder, I spect?" sed I.

"Yay," he sed.

"Health's good, I reeken."

"Yay."

"What's the wages of a Elder, when he understands his business—or do you devote your service gratooitous?"

"Yay?"

"Stormy night, sir."

"Yay."

"If the storm continners there'll be a mess underfoot, hay?"

"Yay."

"It's onpleasant when there's a mess underfoot?"

"Yay."

"If I may be so bold, kind sir, what's the price of that pecooler kind of weskit you ware, incloodin trimmins?"

"Yay."

I pawsed a minit, and then, thinkin I'd be faseshus with him, and see how that would go, I slapped him on the shoulder, burst into a harty larf, and told him that as a *payer* he had no livin ekal.

He jumped up as if bilin water had bin squirted into his ears, roled his eyes up tords the sealin and sed:

"You're a man of sin,"

He then walkt out of the room.

Directly thar cum in two young Shakeresses, as pooty and slick looking gals as I ever met. It is troo, they was drest in mele bags like the old one I'd met previously, and thar shiny, silky hair was hid from sight by long white caps, ich as I spose female Gosts wear; but thar eyes sparkled like dimins, thar cheeks was like roses, and they was charmin enuff to make a man throw stuns at his grandmother, if they axed him to. They commenst clearin away the dishes, castin shy glances at me all the time. I got exelted. I forgot Betsy Jane in my rapter, and sex I, my pretty dears, how air you?"

"We are well," they solumnly sed.

"Whar's the old man?" sed I, in a soft voice.

"Of whom dost thou speak—Brother Uriah?"

"I mean the gay and festive cuss who calls me a man of sin. Shouldn't wonder if his name was Uriah?"

"He has retired."

"Well, my pretty dears," sez I, "let's have some fun. Lets play puss in the corner. What say?"

"Are you a Shaker," they axed.

"Wall, my pretty dears, I havn't arraid my proud form in a long weskit yit, but if they was all like you, perhaps I'd jine 'em. As it is, I'm a Shaker protemporary."

They was full of fun. I seed that at fust, only, they was a little skeery. I taut 'em puss in the corner, and sich like plase, and we had a nice time, keepin quiet, of course, so that the old chap shouldn't hear. When we broke up, sez I, "my pretty dears, ear I go, you hav no objections, hav you, to a innersent kiss at partin?"

"Yay," they said, and I *yay'd*.

THE LAST MINCE-PIE—A YANKEE ROMANCE.—Chapter I.—She threw herself upon his breast and wept.

Chapter II.—As she ceased weeping he groaned audibly. There they sat entwined in each other's arms for about two hours, and nary one on 'em spoke.

Chapter III.—A voice fractured the solemn stillness of the air. 'Twas E

CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ The deaths from pestilence in Mauritius to May 23, were 17,000.

☞ Ou some of the juries in Texas there is not a single white man, owing to the "iron-clad oath."

☞ The Democrats of Blair County have nominated John White as their candidate for the Legislature.

☞ A lady brought before the Police Court of Cleveland, for drunkenness, wore five thousand dollars worth of diamonds.

☞ The Japanese commissioners recently in the United States purchased 20,000 volumes of school books, of various kinds, to take home with them.

☞ Pennsylvania during the late rebellion furnished 362,184 soldiers for the Union army, independent of 25,000 militia in service in September, 1862.

☞ Subscribers to the "Lincoln Monument Fund" in New York are inquiring where their money has gone. Into Radical documents for the South.—*Boston Post.*

☞ A New Orleans quadroon has brought a suit against a wealthy gentleman concerning the parentage of a colored picaninny. It is thought to be a case of black mail.

☞ The largest amount of money that has ever been in the United States Treasury at one time since the organization of our Government, was in it on Saturday last—$187,000,000.

☞ Colonel James P. Linton has been re-nominated by the Democracy of Cambria County for the State Legislature. Colonel Linton deserves a re-election for his services during the last session.

☞ It is stated that the Indian war now costs about a million per week, and the expense will soon run up to five millions per week. It costs about a million dollars and the lives of ten white men for every Indian killed

☞ A Crazy Second Adventist in New York State has for ten years been feeding a big ox for a feast when Christ should appear. He has starved his other stock and spent nearly all his property in purchasing food for that ox.

☞ A freedman in Texas proved a claim of $150 for wages against his master, but a negro jury would allow him only $110, on the ground that they knew him to be "a trifling, lazy scoundrel," and not worth what his employer agreed to give him.

☞ A North Carolina paper says that the State ought to send $3,000,000 worth of blackberries to market. The county of Forsythe shipped $60,000 worth of the fruit last year. The blackberry grows wild in great abundance throughout the central and western parts of the State.

☞ There is a great gold plethora in England, and the Bank of England has $30,000,000 coin on hand that there is no call for, notwithstanding the low rate of interest. This is owing to dullness in business and the falling off in foreign trade, which has been ten per cent. since September.

☞ Two men in Davenport, Iowa, claim the same woman as their lawful wife. They have gone to law about it, and the Judge is puzzled as to which man to assign her to. The woman herself don't care particularly which of the two wins—she's sure of having one, no matter how the case is decided.

☞ Chicago is eating frogs voraciously this season, and has already consumed 100,000, with the expectation of tripling the number next year. At the Sherman House and leading hotels they are regularly announced on the bill of fare, and readily accepted as a relief from the detestable "blue beef."

☞ Since 1857 there have been established throughout the world 160,000 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 400,000 miles of wire, and working through nearly 11,000 stations. The total length of submarine cables laid is 19,423 miles. The price of telegraphing is higher in the United States than in England.

☞ The Turkish Sultan brings to Paris, as a present to Eugenie, a solid gold model of the imperial kiosk, in the harbor of Constantinople, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliants. The tower of the building will be of rubies, and the value of the whole will be $500,000.

☞ A young man named John P. Jacobs of Fair Haven, Conn., has lately become insane in consequence of the public disgrace of of an expulsion from the lodge of Good Templars in that place. Jacobs was a clerk in a grocery store, and his moral offence was the sale of some cider to the wife of a clergyman and member of the same lodge.

☞ The Springfield *Republican* tells the following snake story: A child at South Dorset, nineteen months old, caught a green snake nearly two feet long, the other day, ate about three inches of its tail, bit it through the head, and came into the house with the reptile wound about its arm, and the blood oozing from its mouth. The child's mouth was badly poisoned, but it received no other injury.

☞ When a Mr. Rice was eating cherries on his farm, near Fredisburg, Ind., on the third inst., and viewing the working of his bees, a hive being close to him, one of the bees stung him on the upper lip, when he immediately started for the house, calling to his mother for some remedy, laughingly remarking that a bee had stung him. The remedy was applied, but in half an hour the man was speechless, and soon after was a corpse.

☞ During a performance at the Circus of Thayer & Noyes in the city of Rochester, Ellis White, the Lion King entered a cage of ferocious lions. One of the males attacked him, felling him to the floor of the den, and fastening his paws upon his shoulder, inflicting severe wounds. The circus men now went to the rescue with iron bars, and finally succeeded in rescuing Mr. White from the cage alive, but severely injured. The affair caused great excitement in the audience.

☞ Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia were all shot together. None of them was blindfolded. Maximilian denied the authority of the court that tried him, and hoped that his death would stop the further effusion of blood in Mexico. His last words were "Poor Carlotta!" His request that the soldiers would aim at his heart was answered by five balls entering his breast: but these did not bring immediate death and two soldiers approached and shot him again in the side. Miramon read a paper expressing his regret that he should leave the Liberals in power, and that his children would be called the children of a traitor. Mejia died bravely, in silence.

☞ The "Fat Contributor" writes from Jackson to the Cincinnati *Times* of a joke played on some delegates to the Good Templars' Convention held there recently. They got into an omnibus at the depot, and told the driver to drive them to a temperance house. "All right," said he, and away he drove. He gave them a pretty long ride, and hauled up finally in front of an immense stone structure, surrounded by a high wall. "What hotel is this?" inquired a delegate, eyeing the premises in a bewildered manner. "Michigan State Prison," said the driver, "the only temperance house in Jackson!" They concluded not to put up there; not if they could help it.

☞ At a recent wedding in Detroit, the bridegroom was called on for a song. He cheerfully promised to comply, and said he would give his friends a new version of "Hunkadori." On taking the paper from his vest pocket, it proved to be—not a slip from a newspaper, as he had calculated, but a greenback which he had intended for the clergyman's fee. Imagine the bridegroom's consternation at the trick he had unwittingly played on the clergyman; and imagine also the indignant surprise of the latter when he found only a new version of "Hunkadori," when he wanted some money for marketing next day! It is a well-known rule of etiquette for the marriage fee to be given and received quietly without examination.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

THE CONVENTION.

BY the proceedings of the County Convention which we publish in this number it will be seen that fair and proper men have been put in nomination for the several county offices to be filled the present year, and that Capt. CHALFANT is endorsed for re-election as Representative.

For the suffrages of the people of Columbia County the Democracy now present an unexceptionable and meritorious ticket, completed by the action of the Convention on Monday last. We shall speak briefly of the several local candidates upon it, not merely to comply with custom nor to gratify the individuals concerned, but that the truth may be known and information for popular judgment be more fully furnished.

Mr. MILLARD, the nominee for Sheriff, was one of three candidates who were acceptable to the majority interest in the Convention, among all those whose names had been presented and canvassed at the Delegate Elections. And this position he had earned by active and honorable exertion and by the support of friends whose character and influence entitled them to confidence and favor. He carried his own township by a decided vote against a veteran opponent, and received a strong endorsement from Mifflin by the votes which were there taken and recorded at the election of delegates. He had respectable support also and ardent friends in Fishing Creek, Briar Creek, Orange, and other districts.

When the Convention met, however, the minority interest in it, ascertaining that neither one of their own candidates could be nominated, voted for Mr. MILLARD and secured his success. He takes the nomination therefore with a concurrence of sentiment and an acquiescence of interests, which, under other circumstances, would not have been possible.

Mr. MILLARD is a successful farmer of Centre, and his strength and merits were shown by the endorsement given him at home. We have no doubt that he will make an intelligent and popular officer, and fully justify the confidence of his friends and of the public.

Mr. YOHE's nomination for Treasurer was, we believe, well advised and judicious. The nomination was thought to belong to the section south of the river, and Mr. Y. had the support of a majority of the townships there including his own. The public monies will be safe in his hands, and he will be accommodating and courteous in his performance of the duties of the office. Under other circumstances we should have been glad to see favor extended to our neighbor of the *Berwick Gazette*, whose name was presented for this nomination, but we cannot, at present, regret the decision made by the Convention. The name of Mr. YOHE is among our earliest recollections of boyhood, and it has always been one of honorable repute as well as of local influence.

DAVID YEAGER of Locust, was nominated for County Commissioner (as the record will show) upon both the first and second votes taken for Commissioner in the Convention. He was doubly nominated; first by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-four, and next by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-three, *a majority of the votes cast* being necessary to a nomination. But it is to be observed that Mr. REEDER's withholding his vote upon the first trial was to his credit, and that the second vote was more satisfactory than the first in determining the sense of the Convention.

Mr. YEAGER is a popular gentleman, of sound sense and firmness of character, and he has had experience as County Commissioner, having held that office on a former occasion when his township was attached to Montour County.

Mr. WELLIVER for Jury Commissioner, and Mr. HARRIS for County Auditor, are very good selections. These posts are not lucrative but they are important; the former to the fair administration of the law, and the latter to the control and supervision of the county expenditures.

As the "Shad Question" has excited much discussion along the Susquehanna, we copy a newspaper paragraph below to show the rapidity with which they accumulate. It will be seen that in a few years our streams will be filled with this fine fish, if the dams are altered in accordance with the Act of the Legislature:

Experiments in the propagation of Shad now being made at Holyoke, Mass., are attracting considerable attention from the lovers of pisciculture. The experimentalist, according to the Rochester Union, "takes the spawn of from fifty to one hundred and twenty shad every night. Each shad produces about one hundred thousand eggs. He has succeeded in hatching ninety per cent. of the spawn. From one hundred shad handled each night he brings out nine millions of little shad. He states that the egg shows the form of the fish in twelve hours, show life in thirty-three hours, and is hatched in fifty hours, in water at a temperature of 70 degrees." At this rate of multiplication all our rivers may be stocked with valuable fish in a short time, and at comparatively little expense. There seems to be no doubt of the success of the experiment.

OLD THAD'S OPINION.—Thaddeus Stevens, in a recent conversation with a reporter of the New York *Herald*, made the following remarks:

"I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the Republican strength, while the Republican portion of our Legislature has been so openly, notoriously and shamefully corrupt, that all the honest people in the State are disheartened and disgusted. This corruption will certainly beat us here next election, unless we draw out the Republican strength by getting up a furore and excitement on impeachment."

THE peach crop in Delaware will be enormous this season. It is thought that the yield in Kent county alone will be 800,000 baskets. This is exclusive of that portion lying along the bay and creeks, which has its natural outlet by steamboats and sailing vessels. In 1864 the year noted for its heavy crop, there were shipped from Smyrna 70,000 baskets. This year the railroad company give the quota of Smyrna at 200,000.

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

THE writer was present in the County Convention on Monday last, and was an interested observer of the proceedings. He will endeavor to present the picture of the scene (in imperfect colors to be sure) to the two thousand readers of the COLUMBIAN, who had not the satisfaction of being present.

Daniel M'Henry of Stillwater, a Fort Mifflin veteran and former Treasurer of the County, was called to preside. He might well have drawn a contrast in his mind between the honorable place assigned him, overlooking a large audience of delegates and citizens, and his former position as one of the 44 victims of despotic outrage in Bomb-proof No. 3. Here, beneath his eye, were the representatives of nearly four thousand freemen of his native county about to engage in an important proceeding connected with self-government, and with none to molest or disturb them in the performance of their duties. Instead of foul air, confined quarters, scanty food, and the insolence of a jailor, here was a capacious Court room, the air and light of Heaven, friendly and cheerful faces of associates and citizens, and a consciousness of political power for purposes of both local government and private defense. Times have indeed changed since the myrmidons of wicked power strutted their brief hour upon the scene and played "fantastic tricks" of folly and iniquity long to be remembered by the people of Columbia County!

Colonel Freeze was active as a Secretary of the Convention in reading papers and giving direction to the proceedings, while Brockway of the *Columbian* and Jacoby of the *Democrat* (though not members of the Convention) made up the record of what was done, including the votes taken upon the several nominations. In fact the latter were volunteer Secretaries as well as representatives of the Press, and performed a duty to the public in preserving the materials for a full history of the Convention and its proceedings.

Upon the floor of the Convention, as members, were several gentlemen of note in the County, among whom we may mention four whose names have been longest known in our political contests. They were, Judge Baldy, of Catawissa, and Charles F. Mann of Beaver, from the Southern side of the river; and Peter Ent of Scott, and Elijah G. Ricketts of Orange, from the Northern.

The audience present in the Court House was large, and crowded somewhat against the railing which encloses the Bar; but there was no disturbance and no ill-temper manifested, unless exception be made of a brief altercation between the Prothonotary and a member of the Convention, in which the former did not appear to advantage.

Among the "outsiders," within the Bar, we noticed Senator Buckalew, unimpassioned but observant, Judge M'Reynolds, with bowed but still vigorous form, William H. Shoemaker, pencil in hand, noting the votes taken, James S. M'Ninch, active and interested, Gen. Ent, erect with military port, and many other notables "too numerous to mention."

The best feeling prevailed at the close of the proceedings, and upon the whole the work of the Convention will be accepted as judicious and satisfactory.

SENATOR BUCKALEW'S SPEECH.

WE have read the speech of Senator Buckalew, in the U. S. Senate, on "cumulative suffrage." It proposes a radical change in the mode of choosing Representatives in Congress, and exhibits evident marks of his acknowledged ability. Whatever Mr. Buckalew's motives may be, in urging it at this time, and whatever the result of the change might be, if adopted, one thing is clear, there is at least apparent justice in the proposition; whilst he also exposes much of the unfairness of the present mode of choosing members, resulting from the system of "gerrymandering," in forming the districts. The plan he advocates is simply to give the minority a representation in Congress, according to the number of its votes. He contends that the accepted doctrine of a Republican government, does not imply that the minority shall be ignored; and though "the majority shall rule," yet the minority shall be heard through their own representatives. The same principle now obtains in our mode of choosing board of election, and more recently, in the choice of jury Commissioners. Both these laws were made, so as to give the minority a representation. But we have not sufficiently examined this subject, to give an opinion, either for or against it.

On this subject, the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, recently addressed the Senate in an able and lucid speech in advocacy of what is termed Cumulative Voting—that is, of allowing a voter to give (if he will,) as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be chosen.

The plan needs further elaboration, and is doubtless susceptible of improvement, but the idea is essentially just. Let every elector be enabled to vote with a moral assurance that his ballot will avail, even though his party be less than a majority, and its triumph consequently hopeless. Suppose a State to contain 40,000 Republicans and 35,000 Democrats—like New Hampshire, for instance—why not so arrange that these numbers be mirrored in the strength of the rival parties in either branch of the Legislature? Suppose it contain 120,000 Republicans and but 40,000 Democrats, like Massachusetts—why not allow the minority to have such share of the representation in Congress and the Legislature as their numbers will justify? Suppose Massachusetts were to choose her ten representatives in Congress under this system, the Democrats could say: "By running but two candidates and placing the name of each five times on our ballots, we can make their election certain;" and they would thus be supplied with a motive for effort which is now lacking.

Great Reforms are always effected slowly, and it may take years to render this sufficiently familiar to insure its adoption. We feel confident, however, that the principle is sound, and in some form will ultimately be adopted."
—*Montour American.*

THE *World* says "it now turns out that Mrs. Surratt was recommended to mercy by the Military Commission, that the President never heard of the recommendation till too late, but by some underhand trickery, of which either Secretary Stanton or Judge-Advocate Holt is entirely capable, was sent to her account not only without a trial but also without the chance of mercy which the Military Commission left her." Who made way with this paper? What Butler said will yet be found to be true, that Bingham hung an innocent woman.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

BLOOMSBURG, July 29, 1867.

THE Democratic County Convention of Columbia County assembled in the Court House at one o'clock P.M. The following named gentlemen were admitted to seats in the Convention:

Bloom—D. Lowenberg, John G. Freeze
Beaver—C. F. Mann, Isaac Klingerman.
Benton—I. K. Brickbaum, S. Rhone.
Berwick—Levi Bredbender, A. D. Seeley
Briarcreek—E. Dieterick, J. B. Masteller
Catawissa—Stephen Baldy, Jos. Martz.
Centralia—John Farrell, Martin Cain.
Centre—Stephen Pohe, Stephen Hutton
Conyngham—R. P. Thornton, T. Kilkerr
Fishingcreek—M. Lemon, D. M'Henry.
Franklin—H. J. Reeder, John Zeigler.
Greenwood—John Leggott, I. D. Kline.
Hemlock—H D M'Bride, G L Shoemaker
Jackson—M. M'Henry, Daniel Young.
Locust—Henry Fink, R. Herbine.
Madison—C. Kreamer, C. H. Tyreman.
Maine—Jacob Fisher, B. F. Zarr.
Mifflin—S. Nuss, I. K. Sweppenheiser.
Montour—Evan Welliver, L. Geiger.
Mt. Pleasant—D R Appleman, Millbert
Orange—P. G. Ricketts, John Herring.
Pine—I. C. Pursel, Adam Bobb.
Roaringcreek—J. D. Houck, A. Craig.
Scott—Peter Ent, Philip T. Hartman.
Sugarloaf—Ezekiel Cole, J. Hartman.

John G. Freeze called the Convention to order, and nominated Daniel M'Henry of Fishingcreek for President. Stephen Baldy was also put in nomination. The vote resulted in the election of Daniel M'Henry as President. Isaac K. Schweppenheiser of Mifflin, and John G. Freeze of Bloom, were chosen Secretaries.

The Townships were then called in order; when Judge Baldy objected to the delegates from Roaringcreek for the reason that they had no credentials. Mr. Craig stated that the credentials had been forgotten by him. On a vote being taken they were admitted. A contest was also had over the delegates from Orange on the grounds of instruction for Andrew Freas for Sheriff being equal to the number for Lake. But the delegates for Freas having only 28 votes to 58 for Ricketts and Herring, the latter were admitted. From Sugarloaf a contest was had between Andrew Laubach and Jesse Hartman. Following the credentials, the Convention admitted Hartman. In Mifflin, under a resolution before proceeding to vote, that the vote should be for candidates, and the successful candidate should choose his delegates, Mr. Jacob Yohe carried the Township for Treasurer, and the delegates chosen by him were admitted.

On motion of John G. Freeze the following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That Peter Ent, and Chas. F. Mann be Conferees from Columbia County, to meet similar Conferees from Montour County, to nominate a candidate for Member of the Legislature, for this District; and that they be instructed to vote for Hon. Thomas Chalfant of Montour County as such candidate.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. Josiah H. Furman, Mordecai Millard and James Lake, were nominated. On a ballot being taken, it resulted as follows:

MILLARD.—Bredbender, Seely, Dieterick, Masteller, Baldy, Martz, Farrel, Cain, Yohe, M'Bride, Shoemaker, M. M'Henry, Young, Kreamer, Tyreman, Nuss, Sweppenheiser, Welliver, Giger, Pursell, Bobb, Hartman—27.

FURMAN.—Freeze, Lowenberg, Mann, Klingerman, Krickbaum, Rhone, Lemon, D. M'Henry, Leggott, Kline, Herbein, Fink, Fisher, Zarr, Appleman, Gilbert, Houck, Craig, Cole—19.

LAKE.—Ricketts, Herring, Ent, Hartman—4.

Mordecai Millard of Centre, was then declared duly nominated, amidst great applause.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Treasurer. C. F. Mann nominated Jacob Yohe, of Mifflin, and A. D. Seely nominated J. S. Sanders, of Berwick. The vote is as follows:

YOHE.—Freeze, Lowenberg, Mann, Klingerman, Krickbaum, Rhone, Lemon, D. M'Henry, Leggott, Kline, M. M'Henry, Young, Fink, Herbein, Fisher, Zarr, Nuss, Schweppenheiser, Appleman, Gilbert, Ricketts, Herring, Houck, Craig, Ent, Hartman, Cole—27.

SANDERS.—Bredbender, Seely, Dieterick, Masteller, Baldy, Martz, Farrell, Cain, Pohe, Hutton, Thornton, Kilker, Reeder, Zeigler, M'Bride, Shoemaker, Kreamer, Tyreman, Welliver, Giger, Pursell, Bobb, Hartman—23.

Jacob Yohe of Mifflin was thereupon declared duly nominated.

A motion was then made to proceed to the nomination of a County Commissioner. David Yeager of Locust was named and Hiram J. Reesler, of Franklin.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

David Yeager, 25.
H. J. Reeder, 24. (Reeder not voting)

It being objected that neither had a majority of the whole, a second vote was had with the following result:

David Yeager, 27.
H. J. Reeder, 24.

The Delegates voted on the last ballot exactly as they had done on the question of the Treasurer.)

JURY COMMISSIONER.

The nomination of a Jury Commissioner was then proceeded to. The nominees were, T. J. Welliver, of Mount Pleasant, and E. J. Albertson, of Sugarloaf.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Welliver, 32 votes.
Albertson, 18 "

Whereupon Thomas J. Welliver was declared duly nominated.

For County Auditor Jacob Harris, of Hemlock, and Charles G. Murphy of Centralia, were put in nomination.

Jacob Harris, received 35 votes.
C. G. Murphy, " 14 "

Whereupon Jacob Harris was declared duly nominated.

John G. Freeze then offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, we recognize a gentleman of great ability, a Judge of great learning and experience, a sound constitutional lawyer, and an honest man; and we pledge ourselves to labor earnestly for his election to the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we fully approve the course of Hon. C. R. Buckalew in the Senate of the United States, in supporting with fidelity and high ability, sound principles and measures in the administration of the Government, and that we shall be happy to continue to him in future our confidence and support.

Resolved, That Hon. George D. Jackson and Hon. Thomas Chalfant, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for our Senatorial and Representative District, are entitled to our confidence for the honest and faithful manner in which they have performed their official duties.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of Columbia County, the ticket this day put in nomination, and pledge ourselves to its earnest support.

STANDING COMMITTEE:

Hon. Peter Ent, then offered the following, to which, on motion the name of E. J. Albertson was afterwards added:

Resolved. That the following named gentlemen be the Democratic Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

John G. Freeze, Bloom,
Cyrus B. M'Henry, Fishingcreek,
Capt. Geo. W. Utt, Greenwood,
John C. Wenner, Benton,
Capt. Reese J. Millard, Mifflin,
John P. Hannon, Bor. Centralia,
John G. Quick, Montour,
Elijah J. Albertson, Sugarloaf,
Chas. H. Tyreman offered, as an amendment, a list headed by

Leonard B. Rupert, Bloom,
Hiram Schweppenheiser, Centre.
Stephen Baldy, Catawissa,
Richard Fruit, Madison,
Martin Cain Centralia,

The vote resulted as follows:
Freeze, 27 votes,
Rupert, 22 "

The vote for the Chairman carrying with it the Committee.

On motion of Judge Baldy, it was Resolved that a County Convention should be called to elect Delegates to the next State Convention.

A motion was made to adopt the Crawford County system for conducting the primary election; which after some conversational discussion was withdrawn; and

On motion the Convention adjourned.

DANIEL M'HENRY,
President.

I. K. SCHWEPPENHEISER, } Secs.
JOHN G. FREEZE, }

THE DIAMOND DICKENS—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.—This is the fifth volume of the handsome and popular "Diamond Edition" of Dickens' Works, and in style and appearance it is an exact copy of the four elegant little volumes that preceded it.

'Martin Chuzzlewit' is of unusual interest to American readers, as it was written soon after Dickens visited this country, and contains the result of his observations. On its first appearance it aroused great indignation in the United States by the severity of its satire. We were ready to admit that Pecksniff, Jonas Chuzzlewit, Sairey Gamp, and Montague Tigg were accurate representatives of England society, but declared that Elijah Pogram, Mrs. Hominy, Colonel Diver, and Jefferson Brick were gross caricatures of people living in America. But when we remember the locality of "Eden"—now better known to the world as Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—the peculiarities of the Missouri bushwhackers and their leading politicians at the time Dickens visited America, and their outrages all through the recent rebellion, we may forgive the novelist for doing what the leading illustrated papers of the past two years have done in sketching society in the border and Southern States. For this is exactly what Dickens has done in "Martin Chuzzlewit." He never loses an opportunity to sketch the frailties of the English people quite as severely, and probably as truthfully as he did the "half-horse, half-alligator" men who formerly ruled in the regions bordering on the Mississippi river. These individuals came within Mr. Dickens' scope of acquaintance when he was here, and they were as fair game for his satire as Pecksniff himself.

Aside from the prejudice which once existed against this novel, and which is evidently wearing away, it possesses a fund of humor, pathos, and entertainment. As for this edition, its pocket convenience, its clear type, and exceedingly attractive appearance throughout, have already made it a favorite, and most deservedly so.

The price of the illustrated edition is only $1.50; of the plain, $1.25. Either can be procured of the booksellers, or will be sent post-paid by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

THE division on the cumulative vote in the House of Commons was a very remarkable one and worth remembering by all who take an interest in the question. The proposition seems, *a priori*, to be reasonable enough. Say that a constituency is represented by three members, then every voter may cast three votes, either for one candidate in a lump, or distributed among the three, and thus the minority could secure a representative. The support given to the resolution proceeded chiefly from the Liberal Party, but about a score of Conservatives voted for it. Mr. Disraeli and the Ministry generally opposed it, and with them were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and many other so-called Radicals. The members who are satirically called "literary and philosophical," were equally divided. It is probable that the vote will be made an annual one by the regular re-introduction of the proposition, and in that case we incline to think that it will result in victory for the present minority. We are glad that a subject of so much importance has been taken up in this country, and the discussion could scarcely have been opened in a more fitting manner than by the able and moderate speech delivered in the Senate by Mr. Buckalew.—*New York Times.*

JUDGE SHARSWOOD.—Judge Sharswood was originally selected by Gov. Shunk from among the eminent lawyers of Philadelphia, and appointed as District Judge. He was previously a member of the Legislature for several sessions, where his ability and integrity gave him the high character which commanded the confidence of that upright and discriminating Governor. At the Legislature, at the Bar, and on the Bench, Judge Sharswood has been noted for ability, purity and firmness. As a jurist he is the peer of the best at the Philadelphia Bar; as a Judge he ranks with the ablest who have adorned the Bench in that city; as a citizen his character is unblemished and unassailable. His qualifications, legal and moral, may therefore be set down as unexceptionable, and when he is elected and takes his seat upon the Supreme Bench, the common phrase of "the right man in the right place" will be peculiarly applicable to him. Democrats may be proud of such a candidate, and no man can feel dishonored in any point of view who votes for him, for he has learning, experience, firmness and uprightness, which form a rare combination, and constitute all the essential qualities required in making up the character of an able and competent and Supreme Judge.—*Pittsburg Post.*

WE would announce to the merchants and dealers of our county that Mr. C. L. Woodruff has bought the interest of his late partner, Mr. James Russell, in the tobacco business, and continues to hold forth at the old stand at No. 13 N. Third Street, Philadelphia. He has always on hand a complete stock of Tobacco, Snuffs, Cigars and a general assortment of Clay and Wood pipes, etc., etc. Give him a call.

A SPECIMEN OF RADICAL FINANCIERING.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* with its usual partisan untruthfulness, lately stated as follows:

"Moreover, under Democratic administrations of former years, from 1841 to 1860, large amounts of the debts of the Commonwealth had been falling due from time to time, and no provision made for its renewal, much less for its payment. In 1866 the aggregate of of these overdue loans of the State was some twenty three millions of dollars. The present Administration promptly determined that this reproach should be taken away, and in January last advertised for the redemption of all these overdue obligations, and succeeded in effecting an exchange of new securities for the whole at par."

We are glad our Radical neighbor has ventured to notice this matter, and we may on some future occasion, ventilate one of the boldest swindles that has ever been practiced upon the taxpayers of the State. At present we would only say that the impression designedly conveyed to the reader by the Geary organ that these overdue obligations had ceased to bear interest, and that the State creditors urgently demanded payment of the principal, is wholly false. The time had simply expired when the State had a right to pay, but the interest had not ceased, and as the security was ample, the creditors were abundantly content.

The practice has for years uniformly been for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to advertise for proposals from the holders of State loans, and to use the surplus money not otherwise required for the purchase of them, and thus save, many times, a large per centage for the State.

Now what was done by these Radical officers? Did they use the three millions of dollars in the Treasury for the purchase of these over-due loans? Oh, no! There was no money to be made by that, besides the drippings from so large a sum in the Treasury would aid largly in electing another such handy Legislature as we had last winter.

But what did they do? We will tell you, honest reader. They borrowed twenty-three millions of dollars at six PER CENT., and made the loan *free from State and other taxes*, to pay off a loan of a similar amount at FIVE PER CENT., *taxable! They merely enabled certain parties to put hundreds of thousands of dollars into their pockets at once, and made an addition to the State debt of at least $400,000 per annum!* The names of the parties to this transaction are known to us, and may be made the subject of a future article.

If this is what the Radicals call financiering, then the sooner the State can be relieved of such operators the better for the taxpayers.—*Patriot & Union.*

DURING the recent proceedings in the Surratt case the prisoner at the bar seems to have sunk into a secondary role, and the witnesses themselves have been the parties on trial. One would say that perjury, not conspiracy for murder, was the case before the court. Each counsel is busy with showing that his own witnesses are of such immaculate integrity that "Washington and the apple-tree" is trivial as compared with their habitual sacrifices to truthfulness; on the other hand, that the opposing witnesses are such well-known and practiced liars that Munchausen might profitably have taken lessons from them. Now, we can get comfortably through the "direct" and "cross" examinations, and the "direct resumed" and "cross-resumed" on this question of "character;" but when it comes to "rebutting" and "sur-rebutting" evidence, and the "cross" on that, one gets very much muddled as to the real character of the witnesses, both for the prosecution and defence. We once knew of a negro, who, being called upon to testify if he knew the witness in this case" replied that he did. "Well, sir, and what was his character for truth and veracity?" "His character for truth," answered the darkey promptly, "was good: his character for veracity was bad." That is about the impression that the jury must have on the "truth and veracity" of most of the witnesses in the Surratt trial.—*N. Y. Times.*

EDITORS are always anxious to get news from different parts of the county, which fact has stimulated a great many young men to become contributors to the press. The following communication will show the class of news and style of writing we occasionally encounter:

"There is not much noos around here yi, but there is a little. A man had his hed cut in a fite last nite, the doctur says if he don't git well before mornin, that he will hev to di sartin, he leves 1 small wife and family. Another man is sick, and i gess he'z got the kolery bi some people say hiz wife pizened him, the doctur kant tell yit, but when he dies they are going to hold a *post mortim* over him, another man's horse died last nite. He could eat more than enny 5 kattle round, and since he dide we hev gone down tu sents on a bushel. This iz all the noos here now. Don't forgit to send a paypur.

"YOUR KORISPONENT."

THERE have been seventeen Presidents, and thus far no "impeachments." The subjoined scrap—the work of some unknown hand—will inform you all who have been Presidents, and the order in which they occupied the chair:

Great Washington was number one;
Then Senator Adams next came on.
Jefferson made the number three—
Then Madison, the fourth was he.
Monroe, the fifth, to him succeeds;
And sixth, the junior Adams leads.
The seventh, Andrew Jackson came;
And eighth was saint Van Buren's name.
Then Harrison made number nine—
And tenth, John Tyler filled the line.
Polk was the eleventh, as we know.
The twelfth was Taylor in the row.
Fillmore, the thirteenth, took his place—
And Pierce was fourteenth in the race.
Buchanan, the fifteenth is seen;
Then Lincoln as sixteenth, next comes in.
Johnson, the seventeenth and last,
Still lives (unless the Ilustrious past.
Now let us stop until we see
Who our next President will be.

THE President, it seems, has at last decided to remove Gen. Sheridan. Meade or Hancock are likely to succeed him. Either would be a great improvement on the present incumbent. His last arbitrary act was to remove Governor Throckmorton of Texas, and to appoint a Connecticut Yankee named Pease in his place.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.—The trial of John H. Surratt has now been in progress seven weeks. Nearly all the present week will be occupied with arguments to the jury by the respective counsel, when the case will be submitted.

EXQUISITE WIT.—In one of Josh Billings' late humorous papers, with exquisite wit he remarks:—"The sun was a-goeng to bed, and the hevins fur and near was a blushing at the purformance!"

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	35
Eggs	17
Tallow	11
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00
LUMBER.	
Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, August 2, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00@ 8 00
Northwestern extra	8 50@ 9 00
Northwestern family	10 00@ 12 00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8 00@ 8 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 75@ 9 50
Pennsylvania and Western family	9 00@ 12 50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 00@ 14 00
Rye flour	8 75@ 9 00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$2 25@$2 30
Southern "	$2 60@$2 75
California "	$2 80
" white "	$3 10@$3 20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1 00@$1 05
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 13@$1 15
" White, "	$1 20@$1 21
OATS—₰ bus	85@ 95
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$21 50
Mess Beef, "	$21 50
Dressed Hogs, ₰ lb	8½@ 9c
Smoked Hams "	16½@ 17c
" Shoulders ₰ lb	10½@ 11c
Lard, ₰ lb	12½@ 13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$8 00@$9 00
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$3 50
Flaxseed "	$7 00@$7 50
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42 00
No. 1 American	$41 00
CATTLE—Best Cattle ₰ lb	16@ 17c
Cows, ₰ head	$45@$75
SHEEP—₰ lb	6@ 7c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$9 50@$10 25

MARRIED.

ROSHEL—CREVELING—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Roshel, of Scott Township, to Miss Amanda Creveling, of Main Township, Columbia co., Pa.

HANEY—WYLURE—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. Hartman, John Haney, and Miss Mary Elizabeth M'Clure, both of Danville, Montour co., Pa.

DIED.

JOHNSON—In East, Bloomsburg, on Thursday last, of Consumption, Mr. Cyrus Johnson, in the 57th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy*, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wister's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO.

OF BALDWIN, CREMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.—writes: "I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife,

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

THE State Base Ball Convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg the second Thursday in October, being the 10th day of the month. It is expected that all the clubs in the State will be represented.

FORTUNATE.—It is very fortunate for the butchers that we have no prohibitory law in Pennsylvania, as all of their meat would be confiscated for being "tough."

THE lecherous blackguard who runs the *Republican* inflicts *fourteen* slang articles upon his readers in his last number upon the occasion of the holding of the Democratic County Convention. A part of this mass of filth and falsehood is contributed by congenial spirits—fools and blockheads—but the greatest passages are his own!

THE contest at the delegate election in Bloom was quite warm and spirited, but nevertheless conducted in great quiet and order. The magnificent majority given for Mr. Furman, was chiefly owing to the personal popularity and high character of David Lowenberg one of the Delegates, and was a deserved compliment to him.

IN a short time we propose to discuss the propriety of changing the manner of holding our primary elections, so as to make the mode uniform in all the townships. At present there is no regular system, and much confusion has ensued, until the settlement of contested seats takes as much time as the nominations do.

HAY AND WHEAT MEASURE.—For hay, multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other (if it is well settled,) divide this by 512, the cubic feet in a ton, and you will have the number of tons. For wheat, multiply the length, breadth, and depth of inches into each other, divide by 2218 inches, and the quotient will be the number of bushels.

THE *Republican* contains an unusual number of allusions to the COLUMBIAN this week, but they are all calculated to strengthen us. Its editor is so disgusted at the results of our Convention that he has even failed to write himself the usual quantity of letters. Hereafter, P. John, control your own select party, and do not attempt to interfere with ours. Your abuse simply unites us.

OUR subscription list has been largely increased during the present week, and we feel under many obligations to our working friends. But on laboring thus to extend our circulation, our friends are benefiting the great cause in which we are all interested, and materially aid in spreading among the people sound political truth.

Our facilities for printing are now such, that the addition of a thousand subscribers would be only an additional hour's work. The people expect the Press to labor diligently, but they must remember also that it is their duty to second our efforts, or our labor will be in vain.

"THE Republican party in this county is now clear of the scum and driftwood that had been floating with it. Let the friends of our cause be of good cheer."—*Republican.*

In other words, under P. John's management his party has "had losses" and Democratic majorities have increased. Yes! "let the friends of our cause be of good cheer." P. John has not yet done his best or worst. He has helped to raise the Democratic majorities in this county above 1000. In due time, if let alone, his aid will help to fix them at 2,000.

THE Circus in Slabtown on last Thursday was an unusual event for that staid and quiet population. The tents were pitched in a fine meadow close to David Yeager's Tavern, and from "early morn to dewy eve" a very large crowd surrounded the "show," the side-shows, and the pea-nut stands. It was also a glorious opportunity for candidates, and they were out in force. The pavilion was crowded to excess, because Slabtown was never before thus honored, and hundreds had never seen the "celephant," which the Irishman said, "ate hay with his tail." Upon the whole it was a profitable venture for Whitby & Co.

CANNING FRUIT.—A lady who knows, gives the following plain directions:—"I prefer cans with glass covers. I scald the fruit in a large tin pan, with juice or water to cover it. Put half a tea cup of cold water into every can, and fill up with hot water; put the covers and rubbers also into hot water. Now empty a can and fill full with hot fruit, and then another. Let them stand open till the hand can be held upon them without burning. As soon as filled, cut writing paper the size of the can, one for each, and when cool slip one over the fruit entirely, and fill up the can on top of the paper with boiling juice, and seal at once. The papers keep the fruit from rising to the top of the liquid. There is no use of setting cans in water to heat them, or of putting them into quilted bags; it is too troublesome. I let the fruit shrink, and then fill up to the cover as close as possible. Ladies must be governed by their own common sense. Men attempt to give directions, but their wives have to tell them, and then they are like to forget."

WE regret to see that the officers of the Pennsylvania College, a Lutheran institution at Gettysburg, have named an additional building in progress of erection, "Stevens Hall," in honor of Thaddeus Stevens. We can scarcely conceive how a greater insult could have been offered to all conservative men, who take an interest in this College, nor can we imagine what motive other than the gratification of their partizan zeal, the gentleman who selected this name, could have had in view. The idea of naming a building dedicated to holy purposes, after a man who has been all his life a scoffer at religion and a reviler of sacred things, is to say the least, absurd. Surely the name of some good orthodox Lutheran could have been found, whose name would have honored the institution; or is Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg altogether a black republican establishment?

MR. DAVID LEWIS of Sugarloaf ship, a gentleman of veracity and character, assures us that he has on two occasions, himself, administered the following remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake, with the most perfect success. We know Mr. Lewis so well we unhesitatingly endorse his statement as to the fact.

As soon as possible after the poisoned animal has been bitten, rip the wound open with a knife and stuff the orifice made with indigo. The wound will soon begin to discharge a yellow inoffensive, jelly-like water; and at the end of a few days will heal with the undissolved indigo still in the part. It will leave a blueish scar, but is a sure cure.

YESTERDAY the annual election held in Tennessee for Governor, members of Congress, and Legislature, the latter of which is to choose a United States Senator. We go to press early to give the results, but doubt the success of the Brownlow anarchy as they have complete control of the military, and civil power. Fifty 50,000 white men have been disfranchised, while the Radicals have given the ballot to all the negroes in the State. Of course there will be riots and bloodshed, for it is a notorious fact that though a "reconstructed" State of Tennessee, under Brownlow, is in greater confusion and anarchy than "rebel" South Carolina.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—It is reported that a brakesman on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad was shot by a hand last week by the conductor of a train on the same road. It appears that a difficulty arose during the day in the account of the brakesman—a stranger to the conducton—wishing to ride on the road without a pass, and feeling himself grieved, waited an opportunity in the evening in Kingston and attacked the conductor, striking him once or twice when the latter drew a revolver and fired at his assilant, the shot taking effect in his hand.—*Record of the Times.*

OUR readers well remember Lipman's Circus which performed in this a few weeks ago, and which, in every way, is said to have been the best of the season. Mike, however, could not pay all his bills contracted here, and was compelled several of our citizens to go with him to Berwick, where he paid them in full. The Scranton *Republican* says:

Mike Lipman's Circus (which was seized by Sheriff Van Leer, last week in this city for past debts) gave two exhibitions during the week, and succeeded in liquidating most of the claims against the establishment in this city. Our citizens rather sympathized with Mike, and gave him overflowing houses on each occasion. On Monday last he packed up and left for Wilkesbarre. Mike was however unable to satisfy his creditors at Wilkes Barre, and on Wednesday morning a part of the equipment was sold at Sheriff's sale to liquidate their claims. Some of the valuable horses were bid off at

"FIFTEEN CENTS"—NEW CURRENCY.—A new denomination of currency in the shape of a fifteen cent note is about being issued by the Treasury Department, which will indeed be a great convenience, and which will (at we hope,) abolish the five cent shin plaster. The mint will, we presume, commence the coinage of the "half-and half" pieces—our first step towards the decimal currency which we are to be blessed with" at some future time. Chief Justice Grant and Sherman are to have their portraits on the new denomination of currency, and they are quite worthy more, deserving of this honor than many of the living "guns" whose "phizes" pass from hand to hand in our every day business of life, as guarantees that the currency is worth the amount which it promises to pay.

WE will tell our readers a short timely story. Once, upon a time, there was a man who owned real estate in Philadelphia, conveyed a lot to a purchaser, reserving to himself and representatives a yearly *ground rent*, payable in Spanish *milled dollars*. In a suit before an honest Judge some years ago, it was determined that this rent should be due must be paid (according to the contract) in Spanish milled dollars, or their equivalant in value, and could not be paid in paper money of inferior value to the coin contracted for. This was a true and necessary decision and was rendered by Judge Sharswood and is one about which so much ado is made by radical newspapers. It is regarded by them as intended or calculated to depreciate the greenback currency, but was in fact a decision to enforce a particular contract lawfully made between private parties, and was indeed a just. The meanness, malignity and mendacity of Radicalism could not be more clearly manifested than in its foul calumny upon a great Judge.

CLEANSING THE HAIR.—One of our exchanges remarks that during the hot season ladies will find it very agreeable and healthy to frequently wash their hair. The very finest soap should be used for the purpose, and then the hair ought to be immediately and thoroughly dried by means of a towel. And when the towel will no longer imbibe moisture, brush the hair in the sun, if possible, until its lightness and elasticity are fully restored. In dressing the hair, use very little grease; none but the lightest oils should be used. The belief with a great many ladies, that washing the head induces catarrh or headache, is not only erroneous, but mischievous, as the application of water to the skin is the most natural, as it is the most effectual and agreeable mode of cleansing it, and of keeping open the pores, through which the perspiration must pass, if we would escape headache. Dandruff naturally forms around the roots of the hair of the most cleanly person; and it must be removed to insure a healthy condition of the scalp. Soap and water, only, will completely detach these scales and leave the head in a sound and healthy condition. Don't rely on "washes" to effect this, for they generally, sooner or later, inflame the skin and injure the growth of the hair; and they not unfrequently cause the hair to fall out, and leave a bald line where the hair is divided. Also, avoid the use of too much pomatum! when its fragrance decays, the hair gives out a mouldy color, which nothing but a application of soap and water will eradicate. Bear in mind, that when washed, the hair must be thoroughly dried.

THIRD STREET GRADED SCHOOL, next term commences August 5th, by E. W. WYNKOOP & Co.

Payments to the COLUMBIAN for June, 1867.

J W Chamber-		J E Sands	2 00
lin	817 00	Est R Hess	3 00
J Metz	10 00	J Savage	2 00
Est Wm Fair-		C C Marr	1 00
man	3 00	Est J Walter	2 50
F M'Bride	2 30	T Hower	2 00
E Patterson	2 00	Cottrell & Ay-	
W Brown	2 00	ers	12 00
Zarr	2 00	G Hurliman	2 00
del Shipe	2 00	W W Barratt	2 00
Yohe	1 00	T Trench	2 00
Schweppen-		E W Wynkoop	50
ser	2 00	M Strausser	2 00
Brown	2 00	L Kisner	2 00
Wanich	2 00	Patent Swing	50
Hicks	2 00	Jacob Cope	2 00
bin co	8 50	Wm Beers	2 00
Morgan	3 60	M Hughes	2 00
ller	2 00	A C Millard	2 00
man	2 50	E D Leidy	50
kner	10 00	W Miller	2 00
e	3 00	Whitby & Co	15 00
n's Cir-		P Hippenstiel	50
	23 00	Cyrus Fry	2 00
Hiller	1 00	A Y Hess	2 00
ey	2 00	J Yohe	2 00
avis	3 00	H Hartman	1 00
dia Bor-		J W Kitchen	1 00
	4 00	S Kline	3 00
iglinger	1 00	G M Howell	2 00
	1 00	J Bond	1 20
rman	1 00	J V Lambert	16 00
oran	1 00	A L Grim	2 00
ecle	2 00	W H Decker	2 00

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of BENJAMIN STINE, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Stine, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wm. T. Shuman. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make them known to the undersigned without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
WM. T. SHUMAN,
Bloomsburg, July 26, 1867. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JOHN STINER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of John Stiner, late of Maine township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county, to John Grow, who resides in Maine township, said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the undersigned without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
JOHN GROW, Adm'r.
July 26, '67.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JOHN DIETERICH, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Dieterich, late of Montour township, Columbia county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residents of said county; all persons indebted to said estate, will please make payment to him, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement without delay.
JOHN E. DIETERICH,
ISAIAH DIETERICH,
July 5, 1867. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of DANIEL NESS, DECEASED. Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Ness, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to Nathan Miller. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
NATHAN MILLER,
Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT IN Columbia County, Pa.: In the matter of the estate of John Henner, guardian of the real estate of Sarah Ebenbach. And now, May 20th, 1867, the Court appoint Wm. H. Abbott, auditor, to report facts as to the same to the Court. From the Record.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of Isaac Hess, in Catawissa, on Saturday, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
WM. H. ABBOTT, Auditor.
July 12, 1867.

ESTATE OF HARMON LABOUR, DECEASED.
NOTICE OF INQUEST.
Harmon Labour, Isaac Labour, Mary Ann Labour, Jane Labour, Mary Ann Labour, intermarried with Leonard Kline, Catharine Labour, intermarried with Joseph Crawford, Rebecca Labour, intermarried with Samuel Brooks, Jackson Labour, Anna Labour, intermarried with Wm. Wilte, and Elmira Labour, children, heirs and legal representatives of Harmon Labour, late of Pine Grove township, Columbia County, deceased:
Notice is hereby given that you will take notice that in pursuance of an inquest of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans Court of the County of Columbia, to me directed, there will be held at the dwelling house of the said Harmon Labour, deceased, in the township of Pine Grove, in said County of Columbia, on Saturday the 24th day of August, A. D. 1867, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said decedent, situate in Pine Grove township aforesaid, to and among the parties entitled thereto, or of the valuation or appraisement of the said decedent's real estate, if the same cannot be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, May 17, 1867.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
of the most fashionable, durable, and cheapest
READY MADE CLOTHING,
also,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
such as
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Call and see for yourselves at the old stand of
D. LOWENBERG,
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
of the most fashionable, durable, and cheapest
READY MADE CLOTHING,
also,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
such as
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Call and see for yourselves at the old stand of
D. LOWENBERG,
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the [illegible] Building, southwest corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a large Stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING
and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.
he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
such as
DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS,
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.
In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.
ocl6-ly C. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

BENJAMIN QUIER,
Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
WHERE may be found the finest assortment of
FURNITURE
ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of
PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices;
CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,
Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,
EXTENSION TABLES,
Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables,
SIDE BOARDS,
Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.
DRESSING CASES,
Hall Stands, Hattrees and Brackets, every variety and finish.
SPRING BEDS,
The best ever offered to the public.
PICTURE FRAMES,
And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be just in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the
READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,
And warrant our goods as represented.
J. H. BATES.
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
JACOBY & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
ENOS JACOBY,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	300,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Mercantile	250,000
Springfield	270,000
Germania	300,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar8-67-ly.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
THE undersigned would announce to the public that he wishes to dispose at private sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF
TIMBER LAND,
situate in Fishingercek township, Columbia co., bounded by lands of Denner M'Henry, Joseph Coleman, Samuel Coleman and others. The timber is principally white pine, yellow pine, rock oak and chestnut. Two hundred acres are nearly level, and all could be easily farmed. Ample time given, but good security is asked.
MICHAEL LEMON,
June 28, 1867. Columbia county, Pa.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 5, 1867.
WE, the Officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscriptions to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
Attest, E. C. EVEN, Secretary.
The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment, to wit: One-fourth of their subscription as per said condition, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
July 5, 1867.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.
We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:
Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass:
GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the desk of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence, or good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that young-heartedness which can alone speak to the child's nature, or that the faith and high conception of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of mature years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences.
SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.
Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Technical Miscellaneous Items, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.
THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION"
will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.
☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.
WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. BOAS, Publisher.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia county witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1867, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rowles & Smith Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rumbel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. RITTENBENDER, Dr. F. C. HARRISON,
W. R. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DIETERICH, DANIEL SOVER,
H. DIELMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Clothes,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &c., &c., &c.
GROCERIES, MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce.
PETER ENT.
Light Street, May 3, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &C., &C., &C.
GROCERIES MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce.
D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,
Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.
Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.
J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.
The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,
all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To pay friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
JAMES K. EYER.
☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' TROUSERS for 1867. Large lot constantly on hand. [mar27.

COLUMBIA MALE & FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE next term of this institution will commence on the first Monday of August next, under the charge of Prof. P. M. RIKLE, as Principal.
JOHN KOONS,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
New Columbus, July 5, 1867-3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO., PHILADELPHIA.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000
PRESENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $50,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5,000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2,500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents Below.
Each certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate, and also insures to the holder a Present in the Great Distribution.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of the
RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE
FOR
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.
Incorporated by the State of N. J., April 8, 1867.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Sailors of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:
Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis R. Bromall, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.
Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. L. Coe, Esq., of Jay, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.
In order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of
FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
which are put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.
Certificates of Stock in the Washington Library Company will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. None others genuine.
Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate engraving, at choice from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in our published schedule.
One Dollar Engravings.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or the Early Days of the Revolution."
Any person paying two dollars will receive either of the following fine steel plates, at choice, and two certificates of stock, thus becoming entitled to two presents.
Two Dollar Engravings.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
Three Dollar Engravings.
Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.
Five Dollar Engravings.
Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and beautiful steel plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.
Five Dollar Engravings.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN PRESENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
On Wednesday, September 25th 1867,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, N. J.

Schedule of Presents:

1 Cash Present	$50,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2,500 each	5,000
1 Handsome country residence, stable, grounds, &c., Germantown, Philadelphia	12,000
1 Double residence, threestory brick, in Camden, N. J.	15,000
1 Coal Depot, offices, sheds, ground, with business established, No. 231 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country residence, Riverside, N. J., with ground, fruits, &c.	10,000
1 Threestory cottage, lot, &c.	5,000
25 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $300 each	7,500
1 Elegant turnout finely carriage, span of horses, harness, &c., complete	3,000
10 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 beautiful silver-gray horse, 16¼ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light road wagon, weight 16 pounds, with set of superior single harness, &c., making a first-class establishment	5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
5 Rosewood sewing machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family sewing machines, $100 each	1,000
10 Fine gold watches, $200 each	2,000
100 Oil paintings, by leading artists—superior value	10,000
3 Camel's hair shawls, $1,000 each	3,000
2 Camel's hair shawls, $3,000 each	6,000
3 Handsome lace shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk dress patterns, $75 each	1,500
50 City building lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silverware, musical boxes, opera glasses, pocket bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$250,000

All the properties given clear of incumbrances.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$2,50
25 shares with Engravings	5,00
50 shares with Engravings	10,00
75 shares with Engravings	15,00
100 shares with Engravings	20,00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.
The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & Co., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.
To the officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan

Farmer's Department.

The Thrifty and the Thriftless Farmer.

It is a main point with a thrifty farmer to improve the fertility of his fields, instead of making them poorer from year to year. We no longer possess a virgin soil in our section of the country. The effect of continual cropping without returning to the ground in manure a full equivalent for the fertilizing substances which we carry off, must be to exhaust the soil, and impoverish ourselves or our children.

Let two poor men have each a farm. One will remain all his life a poor, hard-working farmer, while the other will add field to field, and steadily increase in wealth and influence in his neighborhood. The difference is not owing to difference in luck, or difference in industry, but to difference in their plans of management. It is the aim of the thriftless farmer to get his crop with the least possible outlay of money. This is his idea of economy. He sells the crop of an acre for twenty-five dollars, to produce which the cost in labor and manure was twenty dollars. The good farmer sells his crop for fifty dollars, produced at a cost of thirty dollars or it may be thirty-five dollars. Not only are his profits three-fold, but his soil is becoming richer and deeper, while his thriftless neighbor's soil is getting poorer.

The good farmer plows an inch or half an inch deeper every year, until he has a soil of ten or twelve inches, and after that he sometimes follows with the subsoil plow and stirs the ground six or eight inches deeper. Consequently the roots of his crops descend, find abundance of nourishment, and are not likely to suffer from drought. The poor farmer is afraid to plow deeper than five or six inches, for fear he should turn up some yellow earth, in which the thin sprinkling of manure he has scattered on the surface would get lost. He has to make a little manure go a great way; for he does not buy much, and of what his own stock produces, he suffers the most valuable part to run away, or be washed away by the rain. As a general thing our poor farmer does not read agricultural papers or periodicals. To pay money for such things is contrary to his ideas of economy.

A thorough tile-draining, by which the intelligent farmer works such wonders on fields that were cold and unproductive, our poor farmer looks upon as one of the expensive follies of book-farming; and if he drains at all it is with stone drains that soon get choked up, and are so shallow and far apart that the benefit hardly pays him for his trouble.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Soiling vs. Pasturing.

Let me recite the experience and practice of a friend of mine. Coming into possession of about nine acres of land, in the neighborhood of a good market, made by the demands of a large literary institution, he cast about as to what was to be done. Two cows and a horse was the stock in trade for neat cattle. He was obliged to pay, per season, men for pasturage what they thought it was worth, and at the same time it was no small labor to drive his cows back and forth. That determined him to keep his cows in the barn. The greatest trouble was the rapid accumulation of manure. By good husbandry he properly secured that; he kept feeding it to his crops. Finding his crops increasing, he added another cow. Another cow only made more manure. More manure husbanded in the same way made more crops, and the third year he added another cow. Now began another serious difficulty. His barn was too small. Still, at the end of the fourth year he put in another cow, and set himself to work to get up a new barn, and when I last saw him he had a new barn with modern improvements, of good size, a horse, a pair of cattle, and five cows, and yet had not thought of buying more land, but wanted one more cow. Now people who do not want a large accumulation of manure and a gradual increase of crops, should not adopt that style. But it seems to me that in our valley towns, where homesteads are in small lots, and not easily procured, no better course could be pursued than soiling the cows, and at the same time fattening the soil.—*New England Homestead.*

Beef Cattle should be fat.

Farmers sell too many of their beef cattle when they are in merely ordinary condition. In doing this there is a two-fold loss that but few consider. The animal yields a lesser number of pounds and the meat brings a lower price. Between ordinary beef and really choice, fat beef there is always a difference of two or three cents per pound, and this difference when added to the whole number of pounds when the animal is in the best condition, will be found to be no mean amount. Nothing pays better than a few bushels of grain or the few days upon good June grass that puts the "finishing touch" upon what is generally denominated a good beef animal. Those of our readers who have followed this often-repeated advice in our live stock market reports are witnesses to its soundness. Do not be in a hurry to market, under ordinary circumstances, until cattle are really fat. The same applies to all other market animals.

Raspberries and Blackberries.

The *Horticulturist* says: For the past two years we have annualy planted out raspberry and blackberry plants in this month, July. We prepare our ground and then go to the rows from which to remove the plants, having a tub or pail with a little muddy water in it, dig the plants—half grown ones of this year—pinch off the ends about two inches, set the roots into the pail of muddy water, and from that to their permanent position. They rarely die, and generally produce a fair crop the next season.

Killing Canada Thistles.

In regard to killing Canada thistles by plowing and hoeing, a correspondent of the New-York Farmers' Club says he has a piece of land that has been hoed 15 years, and there are ten thistles now to one when he commenced. He succeeds better in mowing them when in blossom. [There is nothing so good as salt sown over the stubbles after being cut and just before a rain. It is entirely effectual.]

Preserving Potatoes.

Put a foot of potatoes in a bin, then sprinkle with slacked lime then another layer of potatoes, then lime till completed. A bushel of lime will suffice 50 bushel of potatoes.—*Rural American.*

For the Young Folks.

The Nose-Tree.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

In the morning she began to ramble about, singing ballads so beautifully that all the tents were left empty, and the soldiers ran round in crowds, and thought of nothing but hearing her sing. Among the rest came the soldier to whom the horn belonged, and as soon as she saw him she winked to her maid, who slipped silly through the crowd, and went into his tent where it hung, and stole it away. This done, they both got safely back to the palace, the besieging army went away, the three wonderful gifts were all left in the hands of the princess, and the three soldiers were as penniless and forlorn as when little Red-jacket found them in the wood.

Poor fellows! they began to think what was now to be done. "Comrades," at last said the second soldier, who had had the purse, "we had better part; we cannot live together, let each seek his bread as well as he can." So he turned to the right, and the other two went to the left, for they said they would rather travel together. Then on the second soldier strayed till he came to a wood (now this was the same wood where they had met with so much good luck before), and he walked on a long time till evening began to fall, when he sat down tired beneath a tree, and soon fell asleep.

Morning dawned, and he was greatly delighted, at opening his eyes, to see that the tree was laden with the most beautiful apples. He was hungry enough so he soon plucked and ate first one, then a second, then a third apple. A strange feeling came over his nose: when he put the apple to his mouth something was in the way. He felt it—it was his nose, that grew and grew till it hung down to his breast. It did not stop there—still it grew and grew. "Heavens!" thought he, "When will it have done growing?" And well might he ask, for by this time it reached the ground as he sat on the grass,—and thus it kept creeping on, till he could not bear its weight or raise himself up; and it seemed as if it would never end, for already it stretched its enormous length all through the wood, over hill and dale.

Meantime his comrades were journeying on, till on a sudden one of them stumbled against something. "What can that be?" said the other. They looked, and could think of nothing that it was like but a nose. "We will follow it and find its owner, however," said they. So they traced it up, till at last they found their poor comrade, lying stretched along under the apple-tree.

What was to be done? They tried to carry him, but in vain. They caught an ass that was passing, and raised him upon its back; but it was soon tired of carrying such a load. So they set down in despair, when before long up came their friend the dwarf with the red jacket. "Why, how now, friend?" said he, laughing: "well, I must find a cure for you, I see." So he told them to gather a pear from another tree that grew close by, and the nose would come right again. No time was lost; and the nose was soon brought to its proper size, to the poor soldier's joy.

"I will do something more for you yet," said the dwarf: "take some of those pears and apples with you; whoever eats one of the apples will have his nose grow like yours just now; but if you give him a pear, all will come right again. Go to the princess, and get her to eat some of your apples; her nose will grow twenty times as long as yours did: then look sharp, and you will get what you want from her."

Then they thanked their old friend very heartily for all his kindness; and it was agreed that the poor soldier, who had already tried the power of the apple, should undertake the task. So he dressed himself up as a gardner's boy, and went to the king's palace, and said he had apples to sell, so fine and so beautiful as were never seen there before. Every one that saw them was delighted, and wanted to taste; but he said they were only for the princess; and she soon sent her maid to buy his stock. They were so ripe and rosy that she soon began eating; and had not eaten above a dozen before she too began to wonder what ailed her nose, for it grew and grew down to the ground, out at the window, and over the garden, and away, nobody knows where.

Then the king made known to all his kingdom, that whoever would heal her of this dreadful disease should be richly rewarded. Many tried, but the princess got no relief. And now the old soldier dressed himself up very sprucely as a doctor, and said he could cure her. So he chopped up some of the apple, and, to punish her a little more, gave her a dose, saying he would call to-morrow and see her again. The morrow came, and, of course, instead of being better, the nose had been growing on all night as before; and the poor princess was in a dreadful fright. So the doctor then chopped up a very little of the pear and gave her, and said he was sure that would do good, and he would call again the next day. Next day came, and the nose was to be sure a little smaller, but yet it was bigger than when the doctor first began to meddle with it.

Then he thought to himself, "I must frighten this cunning princess a little more before I shall get what I want from her;" so he gave her another dose of the apple, and said he would call on the morrow. The morrow came, and the nose was ten times as bad as before. "My good lady," said the doctor, "something works against my medicine, and is too strong for it; but I know by the force of my art what it is: you have stolen goods about you, I am sure; and if you do not give them back, I can do nothing for you. But the princess denied very stoutly that she had anything of the kind. "Very well," said the doctor, "you may do as you please, but I am sure I am right, and you will die if you do not own it." Then he went to the king, and told him how the matter stood. "Daughter," said he, "send back the cloak, the purse, and the horn, that you stole from the right owners."

Then she ordered her maid to fetch all three, and gave them to the doctor, and begged him to give them back to the soldiers; and the moment he had them safe he gave her a whole pear to eat, and the nose came right. And as for the doctor, he put on the cloak, wished the king and all his court a good day, and was soon with his two brothers; who lived from that time happily at home in their palace, except when they took an airing to see the world, in their coach with the three dapple-grey horses.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
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DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
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NOTIONS,
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PAINTS AND OILS,
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GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE,
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HARDWARE,
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TINWARE,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:
Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c. Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully
H. C. HOWER.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES,
L. N. MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c, constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL,
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.
I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TURLINGSTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.
They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!
FIRST PREMIUM
Or a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair held in Nashua, Sept. 26, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents their falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
☞ Sold by L. N. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa. and Druggists generally. [apr5'67-6m

THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. Cheoyus, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of Dr. Cheoyus upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "Dr. Cheoyus, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of
Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest, and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an
INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,
IT HAS
NO EQUAL.

Thus the ZINGARI BITTERS HAS SOUL AS WELL AS BODY, AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE, HAS NO SUPERIOR.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and disease.
Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.
RAHTER & HAUSE,
Sole Proprietors.
☞ For sale by L. N. MOYER, Bloomsburg, and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [1223'67-6m.

GROCERIES, &c.,

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS,
IN
MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,
and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDARWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., &c.
He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. REES J. MILLARD.
Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
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WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
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JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 23 North Water St.,
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DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
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FANCY GOODS,
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E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,
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BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLO
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
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No. 503 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer i
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, A
VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TR
MING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Stree
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YA
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMI
and every variety of articles usually kept in
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLE
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAG
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEB

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
STATIONERS,
STEAM POWER PRINTERS
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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
379 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with
EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS
AND PRINTING,
having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb6'67-1y.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 550 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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